

ARCH 2, 1868.

CONGRESS.
ARTICLES OF IMPEACHMENT
REPORTED IN THE HOUSE

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The Charges Confined to the President's Acts Since the 21st Inst.
 WASHINGTON, Feb. 29.
 SENATE.
 Mr. Thayer introduced a bill to abolish the office of Adjutant General of the army. Referred to the Committee on Military and the Militia.
 On motion of Mr. Howard the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the report of the Select Committee of Seven in respect to Impeachment.
 Mr. Davis offered a substitute for Mr. Howard's report providing that: (1)

The Senate should not take action as to impeachment until all the States are represented, and took the floor in support of his motion. Lost.

Messrs. McCreery [the new Kentucky Senator] and Davis only voting in the affirmative.

The Senate then took up the rule reported from the Committee for the government of the Senate, sitting as a high court, and considered their section by section. A long discussion took place on the use of the word "Senate resolve itself into a high court of impeachment," in the 3d section, the language of the section being that upon

articles of impeachment "being presented to the Senate, the Senate shall, at 11 o'clock of the day following such presentation, or sooner if so ordered by the Senate, resolve itself into a high court of impeachment for proceeding thereon."

A long debate took place on the power of the Senate to constitute itself a court to try the President while so many States are not represented.

Mr. Davis contended that the Senate should not do so, his arguments being controverted by Messrs. Morton, John

HOUSE.
At a quarter past 2 o'clock Mr. Bouwell, Chairman of the Select Committee,

tee on that subject, presented Article of Impeachment against the President of the United States, which were thereupon read by the Clerk as follows:

Articles exhibited by the House of Representatives of the United States in the name of themselves and all the people of the United States against Andrew Johnson, President of the United States as maintenance and support of the Impeachment against him for High Crimes and Misdemeanors in office.

ARTICLE I. That said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States,

On the 21st day of February, in the year of our Lord, 1868, at Washington in the District of Columbia, unmindful of the high duties of his office, and his oath of office, and of the requirement of the Constitution that he should take care that the laws faithfully be executed, did unlawfully and in violation of the Constitution and laws of the United States, issue an order in writing

for the removal of Edwin M. Stanton from the office of Secretary for the Department of War, said Edwin M. Stanton having been theretofore duly appointed and commissioned, to and with the consent of the Senate of the United States, as such Secretary; and

That said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, on the 12th day of August, in the year of our Lord, 1868,

and during the recess of said Senate, having suspended by his order Edward M. Stanton from said office, and within twenty days after the first day of the next meeting of said Senate, on the 12th day of December in the year of our Lord aforesaid, having reported to said Senate such suspension with the evidence and reasons therefor with

for his action in the case and the name of the person designated to perform the duties of that office temporarily until the next meeting of the Senate; and said Senate thereafterwards, on the 13th of January, in the year of our Lord, 1868, having duly considered the evidence and reasons reported by said Andrew Johnson for said suspension, did refuse to concur in said suspension.

whereby, and by force of the provision of an act entitled "An Act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices," passed March 2d, 1867, said Edwin M. Stanton did forthwith resume the functions of his office, whereof the said Andrew Johnson had then and there due notice, and said Edwin M. Stanton be reason of these premises, on said 21st day of February, was lawfully en-

"EXECUTIVE MANSION,"
"WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 21, 1868."
"SIR—By virtue of the power and authority vested in me as President, by the Constitution and laws of the United States, I hereby order that the removal of said Edwin M. Stanton is in substance as follows, this is to say:

States, you are hereby removed from office as Secretary for the Department of War, and your functions as such will terminate upon receipt of this communication. You will transfer to Brevet Major General Lorenzo Thomas Adjutant General of the army, who has this day been authorized and empowered to act as Secretary of War and to receive all records, books, papers,

other, all records, books, papers and other public property now in your custody and charge.

"Respectfully yours,
"ANDREW JOHNSON.
"To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Washington, D. C."

Which order was unlawfully issued with intent then and there to violate the act entitled "An act regulating the

tenure of certain civil offices," passed March 2, 1867, and contrary to the provisions of said act and in violation thereof, and contrary to the provisions of the Constitution of the United States and without the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, the said Senate then and there being in session, to remove said Edwin M. Stanton from the office of the Department

of War; whereby said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, then and there commit and was guilty of a high misdemeanor in office.

ARTICLE II. That on the said 21st day of February, in the year of our Lord 1868, at Washington, in the District of Columbia, said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States; unmindful

the high duties of his office, and of his
oath of office, and in violation of the
Constitution of the United States, and
contrary to the provision of an act en-
titled "An Act regulating the tenure
of certain civil offices," passed March 2
1867, without the advice and consent
of the Senate of the United States, said
Senate then and there being in session,
and, without authority of law, did

point one Lorenzo Thomas to be Secretary of War *ad interim*, by issuing said Lorenzo Thomas a letter of authority, in substance as follows, viz:

"EXECUTIVE MANSION,
"WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 21, 1868.

"Sir--The Hon. Edwin M. Stanton having been this day removed from office as Secretary for the Department

War, you are hereby authorized and empowered to act as Secretary of War *ad interim*, and will immediately enter upon the discharge of the duties pertaining to that office. Mr. Stanton has been instructed to transfer to you all the records, books, papers and other public property now in his custody and charge.

"Respectfully Yours

"To Brevet Maj. Gen. Lorenzo Thomas, Adj't Gen. of the United States, Washington, D. C."

Whereby said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, did then and there commit, and was guilty of a high misdemeanor in office.

ARTICLE III. That said Andrew

Johnson, President of the United States, on the 21st day of February, the year of our Lord, 1868, at Washington, in the District of Columbia, did commit and was guilty of a high misdemeanor in office in this: that without authority of law, while the Senate of the United States was then and there in session, he did appoint one Loren Thomas to be Secretary of the Senate.

ment of War *ad interim*, without the
advice and consent of the Senate and
violation of the Constitution of the
United States, no vacancy having hap-
pened in said office of Secretary of

ARTICLE IV. That said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, unlawfully and feloniously, in violation of his office and of his oath of office, and in violation of the Constitution and Laws of the United States, on the 21st day of February, in the District of Columbia, did unlawfully conspire with one Lorenzo Thomas and with other persons, known and unknown, with intent to hinder and prevent Edwin M. Stanton then and there Secretary of the Department of War, duly appointed under the laws of the United States, from discharging said office of Secretary of the Department of War contrary to and against the rights of the people of the United States and of the provisions of an entitled "An Act to define and punish certain conspiracies," approved March 2, 1837, said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, did then and there commit and was guilty of a high crime in office.

Johnston, President of the United States, and the members of his cabinet, and the members of the high courts of high honor, and of his oath of office, on the 15th day of said February, at Washington, D. C., did unlawfully conspire with other persons to the House of Representatives to be unknown, and by force to prevent and hinder the same from being known. "An act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices," passed March 21st, 1867, in pursuance of said conspiracy, to wit: That the said Johnston, then, and there Secretary for the Department of War, duly appointed and commissioned under the laws of the United States, did unlawfully enter his office, whereby the said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, did thereby become and was guilty of a high misdemeanor in law.

ARTICLE VI. That the said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States

office and of his oath of office, his high treason, and of his high crimes, on the 21st day of February, in the year of our Lord, 1868, at Washington, in the District of Columbia, unlawfully conspired with one or more persons, to use force to seize and take possession of the property of the United States in the District of Columbia, contrary to the provisions of an act entitled "An act to define and punish certain conspiracies," approved July 3, 1861, and with the intent to defraud the United States, entitled "An Act regulating the duties of certain civil offices," passed March 3, 1867, whereby said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, was then and there commit a high crime in office.

ARTICLE VII. That the said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, unfulfill of the high duties of his office and of his oath of office, on the 21st day of February, in the year of our Lord, 1868, and on the 28th day in said year before the 28th day of said February, at Washington, in the

fully conspire with one Lowmeyer, a resident of the State of Louisiana, to prevent and hinder the execution of an act of the United States Congress, to wit: the removal of certain civil officers, residing in certain States, to wit: the State of Louisiana, and in pursuance of said conspiracy, did unlawfully attempt to prevent the removal of said officers, to wit: the removal of said Secretary of the Department of War under the laws of the United States, from holding said office to which he was lawfully appointed and commissioned; whereby said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, did not feel there commit and was guilty of a high misdemeanor in law.

ARTICLE VIII. That said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, unlawful of the duties of said office, and of the oath of office taken by him on the 21st day of February in the year of our Lord 1868, at Washington, in the State of Pennsylvania, did unlawfully conspire with one Lowmeyer, to seize and take possession of the property of the United States in the War

disregard the act entitled "An Act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices," passed March 21, 1867; whereby said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, did then and there commit a high misdemeanor in office.

ARTICLE IX. That said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, unmindful of the high duty imposed upon him by the oath of his office, and of his oath of office, unlawfully to control the disbursement of the public money, did then and there, in violation of the oath of his office, and of his duty as President of the United States, and of the Department of the Treasury service, and for the Department of the Treasury, on the 21st day of February, in the year of our Lord, 1868, at Washington, in the State of Maryland, did then and there, unlawfully and contrary to the act entitled "An Act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices," passed March 21, 1867, and to the Constitution of the United States, and without the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, and against the laws of the United States, then in force, did then and there, in session, there being no vacancy in the office of Secretary for the Department

of War, appoint Lorenzo Thomas Secretary of War, and that he should deliver to said Lorenzo Thomas a letter of authority, in writing, in substance as follows, viz:

"WASHINGTON, D.C., February 21/68,
"SIR:—Hon. Edwin M. Stanton having been this day removed from office as Secretary for the Department of War, you are hereby authorized and empowered to act as Secretary of War interim, and will immediately enter upon the discharge of the duties pertaining to that office. You are further instructed to transfer to you all the records, books, papers and other property now in his custody and charge."
"Respectfully Yours,
"ANDREW JOHNSON.
"To Brevet Maj. Gen. Lorenzo Thomas, Adj't Gen. U. S. A."
Whereby said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, did relate and certify that he was guilty of such misdemeanor as aforesaid.

ARTICLE X. That said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby certify that the following is a true and correct copy of the original of the Act of Congress, passed at the City of Washington, on our Lord 1868, at the second Session of the Fifty-first Congress, in the second District of Columbia, in disregard of the Constitution and the Laws of Congress, and in violation of the Oath of Office, as Chief of the Army, which said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, did bring before himself then and there, to be read and approved, to wit: That said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States actually in and to the Army of the United States, in and to the Department of War, Department of Washington and the military forces thereof, then and there authorized, did cause to be printed, signed, declare and instruct, to wit: That said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, of a law of the United States passed on March 2d, 1867, entitled "An Act making appropriations for the Army for the year ending June 30th, 1868, and for other purposes," especially the 2d section thereof, which provides, to wit: That said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, did cause to be printed, signed and instructed relating to military operations issued by the President or Secretary of War shall be issued through the

case of his inability, through the next in rank, was unconstitutional and in contravention of the commission of said Emory, and therefore not binding on him as an officer in the army of the United States. The provision of law had been made, therefore duly published, and ratified by general order for the government and direction of the army of the United States, and said Johnson then and there well knew, with the intent thereby to induce said Emory, in his official capacity as commander of the said 2d Artillery, to violate the provisions of said act and take and receive, at upon and in obedience to such orders as he, the said Ar-

draw Johnson, might make and give, and which should not be issued through the General of the army of the United States, according to the provisions of the said act, and that the said President Johnson, President of the United States, did then and there commit and was guilty of a high misdemeanor in connection with the said act.

And the House of Representatives, by protestation saving to themselves the liberty of exhibiting at any time hereafter the said certificate of the said investigation against Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, and in reply to his answer which he has made to the said protestation, preferred against him, and of offering proof to the same and every part thereof, and all and every other article of information and evidence which may be exhibited by them as the case shall require, do demand that the said Andrew Johnson may be put to answer to the high crimes and misdemeanors

The reading of the articles having been completed, Mr. Eldridge sought the floor, but the Speaker declined to recognize him and the House went into recess. Mr. Eldridge, Mr. Washburn, Mr. Burr, Mr. Morgan, Mr. Emory, of Illinois, in the House, and Mr. Boutwell, with a prior order of the House, for consideration of the articles of Impeachment.

Mr. Boutwell stated that the articles except the Xth, were founded on proof before the House, and that the Xth article was founded on the testimony of Gen. Emory. After explaining the articles to some extent Mr. Boutwell said the Committee had no particular rules as to the order in which the articles were to be decided on by the House.

Messrs. Burr, Randall, Van Auker and Morgan, spoke against, and

Lawrence of Ohio, Stevens, and Mullins, for impeachment.

Mr. Jenckes gave notice of his intention to introduce a resolution to impeach the members of the House for articles of impeachment.

Mr. Boutwell suggested to Mr. Jenckes to embody his views in separate articles, and Mr. Jenckes said he would.

Mr. Butler obtained the floor and the Committee took a recess till Monday morning. Mr. Butler's motion was not being given by Mr. Blaine that there would be a Republican caucus in the room of the House this evening at 7 o'clock.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Feb. 28.—Gen. McDaniel issued an order, that in the case of the municipal authorities of Savannah the charges of alleged maladministration being sustained before the Military Commission by sufficient evidence the case will be dismissed.

NEW YORK, February 29, 1908.

REGULAR REPORT.

FLOUR—Closed dull, and 10c lower on medium grades.

GRAIN—Wheat—Very quiet with a declining tendency. Rye—Steady at \$1.87 1/2 at 89 for western. Oats—Dull and heavy at 47c for western and 46c for Corn—Easier and dull at \$1.91 1/2 for new mixed western and 41c 22a 22 1/2 for old mixed western in store.

MEAT—Pork—Quiet and quiet at \$23.00a23 for old mess; \$24.00a24 7/8 for new mess; \$24.75a24 7/8 for April.

POULTRY—Steady with a fair demand. Corn—Meat—Steady with a fair demand. Bacon—Firm at 12c for Cumberland and 11c for other brands.

LARD—Quiet at 16a16 1/2c for fair to prime steam and kettle rendered.

MARKET SUMMARY.

MARKET STEADY; ONLY A MODERATE INQUIRY.

MONEY AND STOCKS.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—Columbia, 92

10%; do, '64, 107%; do, '65, 106%; do, 105%; 10-40 coupons 104%; 7-30s, both 104%.

MONEY—6 per cent.

STOKES—Unchanged.

GOLD—14½.

MARKET PRICES—5:30 P. M.

GOLD—Opened at 141½ and closed firm at 141½/141½.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—Henry Clew's 104%; do, 105%; 10-40s (40 coupons), 105%; Coupons, 81, 105%; 1010%; do, '62, 105%; 1010%; do, '64, 107%; 107%; do, 108%; 108%; do, new, 106%; 106%; do, 108%; 108%; 10-40s 104%; 1010%; 7-30s, 105%; 105%.

STOCKS—Pacific Mail, 110%; 1010%; Atlantic Mail, 98%; 98%; Western Union Telegraph, 129%; 129%; Erie, 67%; 67%; ditto preferred, 75; Hudson, 142%; 143%; Reading, 100%; 100%; Ohio and Mississippi Cificates, 100%; 100%; New York Central, 151%; 151%; ditto preferred, 66%; 66%; Michigan Central, 112%; Michigan Central, 112%; 112%; Central, 138; Pittsburgh, 133%; 133%;

[illegible]

Offering, holders not disposed to make concessions—Fair order demand at previous prices.

HAY—Advanced to \$14 00als 60 per ton on arrival.

WHEAT—Advanced to \$10 00 per ton.

BUTTER—Scarce and in demand at 40c44 for fresh.

EGGS—Firm at 28c.

POULTRY—Clover—½c higher, 12c.

21a26½c Sugar—Unchanged.

LINSEED OIL—\$1 19.

LARD OIL—Advanced to \$1 25al 80 No 1.

SEEDS—Clover—12½als. Timothy—\$2 40a2 50.

GOLD—141 buying.

Chicago.

FEBRUARY 29.—FLOUR—Heavy and lower.

GRAIN—Wheat—Dull at \$1 93½a 1 93½c for No. 2, spring.—Corn—Firm and unchanged at 7½c.

OSTIA—Dull at 55½a 56½c.

RYE—Dull at \$1 59al 55.

BARLEY—Nominal at \$2 07al 95.

PROVISIONS—Pork—Dull; held at \$2 00a 2 05.

GRAIN—Wheat—Firm but quiet at 104½c; packing season is over; total number of bags cut about 800,000.

St. Louis.

FEBRUARY 29.—FLOUR—In fair demand for low and medium grades at 104½c; packing season is over.

GRAIN—Wheat—Firm and unchanged. Corn—Lower; mixed yellow at 78½c; white at 80½c. Oats—Unsettled, ranging at 67½c. Barley—Unsettled. Rye—Nominal; buyers standing off.

PROVISIONS—Dull and weak; prices unchanged. Lard—Inactive and unsettled.

Toledo.

FEBRUARY 29.—FLOUR—Wheat—Dull; sales number at 35,000 bushels; 104½c on spot; 90c buyer's option, all Aprl. Oats—Quiet and dull; sales No. 1 at 62c. Rye—Quiet and nominal.

Buffalo.
 FLOUR—Quiet.
 GRAIN—Dull. Corn—Quiet at \$1 04
 on lock. Oats—Neglected. Barley—
 Steady at \$2 10 for Canada in store.
 LARD—Firm.
 Milwaukee.
 FEBRUARY 29.—FLOUR—Unchanged.
 GRAIN—Wheat—Active at \$1 96 for
 No. 1; \$1 91 for No. 2.

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